

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 20 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 21st May 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th May, gives the substance of the letter contributed by a friend of Mrs. Grimwood to the *Englishman*, regarding the circumstances under which the late Manipur catastrophe occurred, and observes that, judging from the letter, the proceedings of the Government officers at Manipur appear to have been very shameful and fraudulent. The *Hindústáni* would never have believed the statements made in the letter had not the letter appeared in the *Englishman*. However, the *Hindústáni* is not prepared to believe that high British officers could so far forget themselves as to adopt the proceedings of dákáits in dealing with such a small State. Sir John Gorst has promised to publish the Manipur correspondence. It is necessary to publish the papers as soon as possible to prevent the creation of doubts in the public mind. It is earnestly to be desired that the statements made by the writer in the *Englishman*, which are calculated to injure Lord Lansdowne's reputation, will turn out to be untrue.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th May, says that Government thought the Manipur war would last two months, but that it has

Circulation,
100 copies.

been brought to a close only in two weeks. For the six European officials killed at Manipur, six hundred Manipuris have already been put to death, but they are not yet considered to have been sufficiently punished for their sins. Men should think twice before they insult the British lion. They should remember that when his anger is roused, he punishes not only his enemies, but also their neighbours, and deprives them of all their wealth and independence. The Manipuris, who have been put to death, were not the real murderers of the European officials, and hundreds more of such Manipuris will be killed. Englishmen are brave, but they will hardly show mercy to a conquered people. They are merciful; but they will kill their enemies and burn their crops like Tamerlane and Changez Khan. They are just, but they will trample to death hundreds of innocent men in anger. Manipur has incurred the displeasure of such a people. The Manipuris will not be allowed to carry arms in future, and will lose their bravery and independence: they will be reduced to the same state as native subjects of Government. A railroad will be constructed to Manipur, and poverty and famine will follow in its train. The murderers of the European officers may be hanged or even tortured to death when they are caught, but the innocent people should not be unnecessarily harassed.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 14th May, says that Manipur imbroglio. undoubtedly the Manipuris were guilty of great cruelty, and cannot be too severely punished for their misconduct. But it would appear that they acted under grave provocation, and the Government of India are greatly to blame. Had Mr. Quinton, instead of endeavouring merely to carry out the orders of the Government, used his own discretion and acted with more sagacity, the catastrophe would not have occurred.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Alom-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 12th May, observes Lord Lausdowne's administration. that the rumour regarding Lord Lausdowne's early retirement may be true or false, but that there can hardly be two opinions that the policy which his Lordship has pursued is not fit to remove the internal and external difficulties, which continue to multiply.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 18th May, says

Circulation,
300 copies.

Darbár held by the Commissioner of Rohilkhand at Rámpur.

that the Commissioner of Rohilkhand held a darbár at Rámpur on the 16th idem, the Civil and Military officials of the State, and the members of the Nawáb's family being present on the occasion, and publishes the speech delivered by him. He spoke very highly of General Azim-ud-din Khan, regretting that the General's motives in introducing necessary reforms were misinterpreted by people in the State. He confirmed the rumour as to the sanction having been accorded to the construction of a railway to Rámpur, but contradicted the other rumours prevalent there regarding the immediate installation of the minor prince, the return of the disaffected members of the reigning family who had left the State, and the intention of Government to send British troops to Rámpur. He rebuked the State officials for not assisting in the discovery of the murderers, and declared that an able European official will shortly be appointed President of the Council, no other changes in the Council being made. The new President will make a point of finding out the murderers and the instigators.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 17th May, com-

Circulation,
150 copies.

Alleged abuse of General Azim-ud-din Khan and Háfiz Mubárák Ali Khan by the *Tarrár*.

plaints that the *Tarrár*, a new Urdu newspaper of Moradabad, in its issue of the 25th April, abuses the late General Azim-ud-din Khan and the late Háfiz Mubárák Ali Khan of Rámpur, to the great grief of their heirs and the whole Muhammadan community. (A correspondent of the same paper represents the General and the Háfiz as great reformers, benefactors of the Muhammadan community and martyrs, and condemns the article in the *Tarrár* as libellous, and hopes that the publisher will be prosecuted under section 500 of the Penal Code.)

LEGISLATION.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for March, received on the

Circulation,
300 copies.

Pilgrims' Protection Bill.

15th May, referring to the Pilgrims' Protection Bill, introduced into the provincial legislature, disapproves of the Bill on the ground that it will place the Pandas at Allahabad, Benares, Muttra,

and other sacred places at the tender mercies of the police. Pilgrims are in need for protection from Railway officials, police, and bad characters rather than from Pandas. On occasions of large religious fairs the Railway officials place as many as 20 passengers into a compartment of a railway carriage, the police oppress the pilgrims, and bad characters and thieves rob them. On the other hand, the Pandas provide lodgings for them, make other arrangements for their comfort, and protect them from cheats and robbers.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústani* (Lucknow), of the 13th May, says that in his speech in Parliament regarding Sheikh Abdul Rasul's case, Sir John Gorst observed: "It (India) was governed arbitrarily by the strongest despotism, and the Regulation of 1827 was one of those powers which had been put into the hands of the Government of India, and which, if the Government was to be arbitrary and despotic, must be exercised from time to time." It is difficult to say how many times natives have been publicly reminded by Government officers that their condition is not very different from that of slaves. It would appear from Sir John Gorst's speech that the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech, the freedom of thought, and the freedom of action exist only in name in India, and that the regret expressed by Government at the absence of public opinion in this country is moonshine. If Government has any doubts regarding any man, it can arrest him, imprison him for nine months, and even deport him without putting him on his trial before any Court. The Under-Secretary of State's speech is not calculated to increase the loyalty of the people to Government. Sheikh Abdul Rasul's case is sure to bring the present Conservative Government into great disrepute. It is to be hoped strong efforts will shortly be made to get the dangerous regulation of 1827 repealed.

Sir John Gorst's speech regarding Sheikh Abdul Rasul's case.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 12th May, regrets to notice that there are some men at Cawnpore who pose as leaders of the native community, and pretend to

City Inspector of Police and Congressionists, Cawnpore.

possess more influence and power than the District authorities, throwing impediments in the way of the latter. They are specially opposed to Police officials. Every man is perfectly justified in exposing the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of the police; but if a man always abuses any Police official in and out of season, and tries to bring him into trouble through malice, his conduct is reprehensible, and even partakes of disloyalty to Government. With the assistance of some pleaders one Jaijai Ram filed a civil suit before the Munsif for the recovery of arrears of house rent from Saiyid Ali Husain, City Inspector of Police, Cawnpore; but as the suitor was unable to produce any evidence in support of his claim, the suit was dismissed. An appeal was made to the Judge, who transferred it to the Subordinate Judge. The appellant filed an affidavit before the Judge, stating that close relationship existed between Sayyid Akbar Husain, Subordinate Judge, and the City Inspector of Police, and praying that consequently his appeal might be heard by the Judge himself. But the Judge did not consider the alleged existence of relationship a sufficient ground for the transfer of the case, and rejected the application. Hearing of the affidavit, Sayyid Akbar Husain informed the Judge that no close relationship existed between him and the Kotwál. On the 8th May Jaijai Ram submitted a petition to the Subordinate Judge, asking for pardon for his false affidavit and withdrawing his appeal for the present. The Subordinate Judge refused to sanction the withdrawal of the appeal, but told the Judge that he was ready to accept the apology offered. The Judge, however, did not agree, and made over Jaijai Ram to the Magistrate for trial on the charge of perjury. The accused has now been deserted by his pleaders. It is surprising that the Congressionists are ready to abuse an able and respectable official simply because his religion is different from theirs, or he does not support their foolish views. Their own conscience must condemn them when they agitate for the admission of their countrymen to the higher ranks of the public service at the annual Congress meetings.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th May, says that Sir Auckland Colvin's Government is very anxious to provide pure and abundant water-supplies for the principal towns in these Provinces, but that it does not like to share the cost with the Municipal Boards. Setting aside the question how far the water-supply schemes are calculated to reduce the present high death-rate, it is necessary that Government should satisfy itself that the inhabitants of a town can afford to bear the additional burdens which such a scheme would involve before it endeavours to force it upon them. But it is to be regretted that Anglo-Indian officials, in their ardent desire to carry out their pet ideas, generally overlook this matter. When Mr. Wright was Collector of Cawnpore, the water-supply question was pressed upon the attention of the Municipal Board, as no other time could be more favourable. The Board being deceived by the rose-coloured addresses of Mr. Wishart and Mr. Hughes, sanctioned 15 lakhs of rupees for the water-works in utter disregard of the wishes of the people. Since then the cost has been estimated at 23 and even 27 lakhs. The estimates, prepared by Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector, regarding the house tax assessments, high as they were, clearly showed that the income from the tax could not by any means meet the expenses of such works. Mr. Wright was at great pains to conceal this fact from the Board, but he was unsuccessful in his efforts. At the meeting of the Board held on the 5th May, under the presidency of Mr. Bird, new Collector, Bábu Sidh-gopal moved a resolution for the suspension of the scheme, and the resolution being supported by all the elected members, except the subservient Sheikh Altaf Husain, was passed. It is a matter of satisfaction that they have saved Cawnpore from the misfortune of a large increase in municipal taxation by which the town was threatened; and Mr. Bird, who allowed the members to express their views freely in the matter, is entitled to the gratitude of the Cawnpore people. The decision of the Board may be unpalatable to Mr. Wright and the subservient members of the Board; but the people are very

Rejection of the water-supply scheme by the Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

happy, and thank Mr. Bird and the Board for the rejection of the scheme.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, praises the Local Government, the Municipal Board, and the District Magistrate of Agra, for providing a pure and abundant supply of water for the Agra Municipality, which suffered from a scarcity of drinking water, but regrets to say that although the water-works were opened more than four months ago they are not yet in proper working order. The trunk pipes frequently burst, and the supply of water being stopped till the necessary repairs are made, the people are obliged to seek the aid of the old water-carriers who, being masters of the situation, charge high rates. Half an anna or even an anna has to be paid for a bag or pot of water. Hardly a fortnight or even a week has passed without the works getting into disorder once or twice. It would seem that Agra is destined to suffer from a scarcity of water, and that no amount of human skill can save its inhabitants from that misfortune. The pipes have not been laid by a "nigger" firm, but a celebrated European firm, and therefore there is no reason to imagine that bad materials have been used. In the course of a month or so the Municipal Board will take over charge of the water-works, and the responsibility of contractors will cease. If the works are made over to the Board in their present unsatisfactory state, Heaven protect the people!

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 11th May, regrets to say that if the water-works at Agra, which are intended to be a blessing to that town, continue in their present unsatisfactory state, they will prove an additional source of evil to the people. Since the water-works have been opened, the number of Hindu and Muhammadan water-carriers has been greatly reduced, as many of them have taken to other trades and professions; and the result is, that when the water-works get into disorder, the people have to bear the taunts of the water-carriers and to pay an anna or so for a bag or pot of

Circulation,
400 copies.

water. Again, as the people have been accustomed to the use of clean water, the well water which has deteriorated from disuse, but which they are obliged to use in case of the water-works getting into disorder, injures their health, bringing on cough. Last week the works supplied no water for two days. The Municipal Board should take immediate steps to remedy the evil.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Raft-ul-Akhhár* (Benares), of the 18th May, says that it would appear that the District Magistrate suspected that the Musalmáns of Benares would commit riots on the day of *Id*. He took very strong precautionary measures. Indeed, stronger measures would not have been taken if a powerful assailant had approached the immediate neighbourhood of the town: police guards were placed at the *Idgah* and all the mosques where Musalmáns were expected to assemble for the offer of prayers, and the streets and roads were lined by police constables and village chaukidárs. If any crowd were found to be an illegal assembly the men were to be told to disperse at once; and if the orders were not obeyed, the police had strict orders to fire on such an assembly. European and native troops were posted at Rájghát and stood there, as if ready to meet an advancing enemy. The Telegraph Office, the Court buildings, the College, and all other public buildings were properly guarded. Of course the Musalmáns had no intention to commit any riots, and the day passed off quietly. It is no doubt well to take precautions; but they should not pass reasonable bounds. The arrangements made by the Magistrate of Benares were an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the Muhammadan community. According to one rumour the Magistrate of Gházipur had received an anonymous letter regarding the alleged intention of Benares Musalmáns to commit riots, and according to another, the Magistrate of Benares himself had received secret letters to that effect from Hindus. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate of Benares will find out the authors of the letters, and make an example of them. (The *Bhárat Jivan*, Benares, of the 11th May, referring to the special arrangements made at Benares on the day of *Id* for the preservation of peace,

observes that precaution is a good thing, but that show of unnecessary fear does not befit British officers. The inhabitants of Benares are a very peaceable and law-abiding people. The late riots were the result of a sudden outburst of religious feeling.)

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, received on the 15th May, is of opinion that the Benares riots.

Circulation,
800 copies.

Benares riots were due more to distress and dissatisfaction created among the inhabitants of the town by the scarcity of grain and the increase of municipal taxation than to the threatened demolition of the temple. The *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers, which are inveterate enemies to natives, make much of the temple question, simply with a view to save the local officials from blame, and to keep the higher authorities and the British nation in ignorance as to the prevalence of discontent in the country. The District authorities have rapidly made an announcement that the temple will not be destroyed in order to hush up matters and allay popular excitement. But such disturbances may again break out in any part of the country until the real causes of discontent are removed. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to force costly water-supply schemes on the people against their will in the present times of dearth and distress. It would seem that Government is so anxious to introduce water-works to benefit the manufacturers in England. Heavy municipal taxation, to which the riots were due, should be reduced at Benares, and the introduction of water-supply schemes at other places suspended. The *Pioneer* appears to be desirous of bringing the Allahabad people into difficulty in connection with the Benares disturbances, inasmuch as it has declared that they had previous information of the occurrence of the riots.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 11th May, is glad to state that, at the instance of the Commissioner, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor allowed the Bhadaini temple to be re-opened for worship. Accordingly, on the 7th idem, the Commissioner accompanied by some other officials and two or three Pandits went to the temple, and removed the lock from the door, and

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

the Pandits worshiped the idols. The re-opening of the temple for worship is a wise measure, and will greatly tend to conciliate the Hindus.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 18th May, refers to Municipal Boards and the Darbhanga and Benares temple religious buildings. cases and to the proposal for the removal of a statue of Hanumān-jī from its present position near the Court buildings at Jabbalpur, republishes from the *Almora Akhbār* an article regarding the collection of filth near a Hindu temple at Almora, and observes that Municipal Boards appear to delight in insulting the Hindu religion. The Government had better warn the misguided Boards for the future. The frequent occurrence of religious disputes between the Government officials and the people is injurious both to the people and Government.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Godharm Prakāsh* (Farukhabad), for May, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the residents of Kāsganj in the Etah district have raised from public subscription Rs. 500 for the establishment of a cow-shed, but that the Collector is endeavouring to induce them to make over the money to the school. The son of Chaudhri Nur-ullah Khan told the Collector that there were wild kine in the Kushol forests in Aliganj tahsīl, and took him there for the purpose of shooting them, although he knew very well that they were tame and belonged to private individuals. As soon as the Collector shot a cow, the cowherd went up to him and told him that the cow belonged to a Thākur. The Collector ceased shooting, and at once left the place. But the Chaudhri's son afterwards shot 16 more kine, killing six and wounding 10. When men protested against his misdeed, he himself killed his dog, and accused 35 men of having killed it. The Collector was ready to punish them at once; but the Kotwāl told him that an inquiry was necessary before inflicting any punishment on the accused. The case has been transferred to Pandit Kashi Prashad, Deputy Collector, who has released them on bail. It remains to be seen whether the Pandit will do them justice or punish them to please the Collector. Sir Auckland Colvin should call for explanations from

the Collector and the Chaudhri's son, and conciliate the owners of the kine and also other Hindus whose feelings have been hurt.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, received on the 15th May, says that formerly famines were few and far between, and occurred only in parts of the country. But now famine rates prevail throughout the country from year's end to year's end, and there is consequently great distress among the people. Cultivators and other poor classes have to subsist on vegetables for several months during the year. They have to put up with small quantities of food, and succumb to death by slow degrees. Death from starvation is one of the worst forms of death. Even the cruel Providence has turned a deaf ear to the woes and cries of the people! In the time of native Kings excessive rainfall, drought, the ravages of locusts, rats, and parrots, and the attack of a hostile army were regarded as the six principal calamities which threatened crops; but several new calamities, before which those above specified sink into insignificance, have arisen under British rule. The heavy revenue assessments and the wholesale export of grain to Europe are the chief causes of the poverty and sufferings of the people. Native rulers largely built tanks and canals, and allowed cultivators to take water from them for irrigation purposes free. But the British Government levies a high water-rate from the cultivators, and the lands irrigated by canal water are losing their fertility. The Ralli Brothers have become as great enemies to this country as the *Pioneer*. The latter loses no opportunity for injuring natives by its hostile writings, while the former are draining the country of its cereals. Wheat sold at 10 or 11 seers the rupee this year for several months, and next year the prices of food grains are sure to be still higher. Is it just and fair that the rich people of England should deprive the half-starved natives even of their bread? Selfishness really makes a man blind. Government will never check the export of grain, even if the condition of the people gets worse than at present. It would seem as if the cursed free trade policy was devised simply to starve the natives.

Export of grain.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 13th May, refers to the Export of wheat to alleged unusually large export of Europe. wheat from this country to Europe, and complains that the poorer classes are exposed to great distress from the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains, and urges that a heavy export duty should be levied on wheat to check the export.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th May, complains that it appears from the *Pioneer* that wheat is being so largely exported to Europe that the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the East Indian Railways are unable to meet the calls made on their rolling-stocks, and that at Bombay sufficient boats are not coming forward to carry wheat from the shore to the ships ready to receive it. On the one hand, such a heavy drain of grain is going on; while, on the other, this country itself is threatened by a famine. A universal clamour has been raised in connection with the scarcity of grain; but Government continues to be as indifferent as ever. If matters do not improve, the time will soon come when men will begin to eat one another for want of food. It is the duty of all patriotic natives to agitate for checking the grain exports. If the Government of India do not listen to them, they should make an appeal to Parliament.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 11th May, in commenting upon the same subject, complains that the export of grain has steadily increased, and that the quantity already exported this year exceeds the total exports of any previous year by 50 per cent. An indescribable amount of misery prevails among the poorer classes owing to high prices, hundreds of thousands of men being half-starved. The price of wheat is considered low in England when it sells there at nine or 10 seers the rupee, but that is a famine rate in this country. The natives have very small incomes compared with the people in England, and each native has to support a number of his relatives. In course of time cultivators will be weakened in body for want of food and become incapable of carrying on tillage. It is high time

that Government should adopt measures with a view to save the country from utter ruin.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, received on the 15th May, in an article headed Allahabad University. "The Allahabad University is a branch of the Aligarh Muhammadan College," says that long ago it came to the conclusion that the Allahabad University was a mere branch of the Aligarh Muhammadan College to all practical intents and purposes. This idea has been greatly strengthened by a letter contributed by Pandit Uma Shankar, Barrister-at-Law, to the *Pioneer*. The Pandit has clearly shown in his letter that the University leans towards the side of the Aligarh party to an undue extent. The University should hold the balance with impartiality among the different colleges and schools in these Provinces; but this is not done, and undue weight is given to the opinion of the Aligarh sage. Hindi has been entirely excluded from the examinations, and Sanskrit does not receive proper attention. The results of the Matriculation Examination have been very unsatisfactory this year, only 600 out of 1,800 candidates being successful. Either the examiners do not examine the answers carefully, or are strict in giving marks. Again, the University does not appear to be free from prejudice. It has recommended one Mr. Foy, a European, who has passed the B. A. examination, in preference to Munshi Awadh Bihari Lal, who has passed the M. A. examination, for the State scholarship tenable in England; although the scholarship is intended to encourage natives to go to England for education.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Khichri Samdhar* (Mirzapur), of the 9th May, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at the London Mission School, Mirzapur, on the 4th idem. Pandit Beni Madho Chaube was voted to the chair, and several speeches were made to promote the cause of temperance in Mirzapur, Mahant Keshab Ram Rai, who has done much to check the use of liquor at Benares, being the principal speaker. The meeting

resolved to establish a Total Abstinence Association, and formed a sub-committee to carry out its objects. The sub-committee will be composed of 12 members, some of whom being Munshi Abdul Jabbar, Pandit Beni Madho Chaube, Bábu Kashi Nath Barnah, and Bábu Mahabir Parshad, Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Reverend Edwin Greaves and Bábu Kedar Nath, B.A., were appointed Secretary and Joint-Secretary to the Committee.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 14th May, complains that at the time of municipal elections the candidates are to be found very anxious to get themselves returned, but that after their election the members lose all their energy and seldom take the trouble to visit their wards. In the *chauk* the sweepers sweep the streets from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M., and the conservancy carts pass through the streets during the day to the great annoyance of the people. Again, the filth of the city is buried underground to the west of Kakrahaghát road near Mirapur and Rasulpur, and the inhabitants of those villages are exposed to great inconvenience from the horrible smell emanating from the filth. Hundreds of Hindus were accustomed to go to the ghát every day in the morning and evening for the performance of ablutions; but the establishment of the conservancy farms by the side of that road has greatly reduced the number of such visitors to the ghát. The farms should be removed from their present objectionable locality, otherwise cholera is sure to break out sooner or later. Filth should be buried at distant places from the city.

The same paper complains that children or old men who happen to fall into the canal which passes by the Chatái Mahál at Cawnpore are often carried by the stream and cast into the river. Iron railings had better be put up at both ends of the canal to prevent fatal accidents.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(361)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	May 14th	1891.	262 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Akbar	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 12th	"	63 "
3	Am-t-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 16th & 19th,	" 15th & 21st,	200 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	"	"	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	11th	15th	94 copies.
6	Amritsar-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 16th	" 21st	159 "
7	Amritsar-i-Hind	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 16th	" 18th	285 "
8	Bihar-i-Javan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmá,	" 18th	" 20th	1,500 "
9	Bihar-i-Sudásh	Farukhabad,	"	Monthly	Narsyan Dás	For April	" 16th	877 "
10	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnám Singh Varmá.	May 16th	" 19th	400 "
11	Colonel	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	April 1st & May 1st.	" 17th	250 copies.
12	Dabke-i-Qasari	Barilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	May 16th	" 20th	450 "
13	Dabke-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 18th	" 19th	550 "
14	Fineel	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 16th	" 18th	600 "
15	Gedhera Prabab	Farukhabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For May	"	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1891.	1891.	
16	Hamid-ul-Akhdar	Moradabad	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ikshi Bakhsh	May 15th	May 18th	91 copies.
17	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhatt	For Jan., Feb. & March,	" 15th	300 "
18	Hindustan	Kalankar...	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	May 14th to 20th,	" 15th to 21st,	500 "
19	Hindustani	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Ganga Prasad Varmā.	" 13th	" 17th	300 "
20	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 2nd & 6th	" 20th	100 "
21	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 17th	" 20th	150 "
22	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Yaqub Khan	" 16th	" 18th	330 "
23	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	" Weekly	Bhaggu Khan	" 15th	" 18th	275 "
24	Kardmah	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 17th	" 21st	260 "
25	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 15th	" 18th	500 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govt.)
					Misra, M.A.			1,100 copies.
26	Kayasth Akhdar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	8th	" 20th	350 "
27	Kayasth Reformers	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	16th	" 18th	400 "
28	Kishori Samachar	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng- Bah.	"	Madho Prasad	9th	" 19th	50 "
29	Malla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Gauri Shankar	16th	" 17th	390 "
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31	Pravasi	Agra	"	"	Pyreshwar Nath	11th & 18th.	" 17th & 21st,	300 "
32	Pravasi-i-Lahore	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	"	"	"

33	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	Muhammad Mubain,	...	16th & 20th.	80	"
34	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Jamuna Das Biswas	...	16th	425	"
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40	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	...	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	15th to 21st.	540	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
41	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Allahabad	...	Hindi	Weekly	Sejjad Hussain	...	15th	400	copies.
42	<i>Pragya Samachar</i>	Benares	...	Urdu	"	Har Vansh Datt	...	16th	400	"
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44	<i>Rabbar</i>	Allahabad	...	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Partab Kishun	...	20th	100	"
45	<i>Ram Patilak</i>	Gorakhpur	...	Hindi	Weekly	Radhá Mohan	...	21st	250	"
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